Exhibit G

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

VANGUARD IDENTIFICATION

: CIVIL ACTION NO. 02-2943

SYSTEMS, INC.

v.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

September 27, 2004

RONNIE E. GOADE, SR., : Individually and as Trustee : for the Ronnie E. Goade, Sr. : Revocable Trust, et al :

: 10:12 o'clock a.m.

JURY TRIAL
BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOHN P. FULLAM
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiffs: GEORGE BOCHETTO, ESQUIRE

Bocchetto & Lentz, PC 1524 Locust Street Philadelphia, PA 19102

For the Defendants: MARC L. ZAKEN, ESQUIRE

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(Proceedings recorded by For The Record Gold digital sound recording; transcript provided by AAERT-certified transcribers.)



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CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Geraldine C. Laws, CET

Laws Transcription Service

Date

Charge of the Court

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is your decision. I'm going to give you certain preliminary instructions and then we will hear the arguments of the lawyers on both sides. And then you will reach your verdict.

You understand, of course, that you are the people who analyze the testimony, decide which witnesses are credible and which ones are not credible. What inferences you draw from the evidence. What inferences you draw from the agreed facts and so forth. And nothing which I will say in the course of these instructions is intended to express an opinion of my own as to what your verdict should be. And even if I did express an opinion it wouldn't be binding on you. So, I want you to be sure that you understand that you are the people who decide the case in all respects.

There is just a few legal principles which I want to make sure you understand. Because of the way the case has been presented you might get confused at some of this stuff. But you understand that in the law a corporation is considered a person, separate and distinct from its shareholders. If you own shares of stock in General Motors and General Motors borrows money from a bank, you are not personally liable to repay that loan, the corporation is. And it's important that you understand the distinction between when a corporation is sold by means of a sale of all the stock in the corporation versus when a corporation's assets are sold. When the corporation's assets are sold, the

back a security interest in the assets and registers that security interest in the appropriate office of the Secretary of State in the state where it is located, that is a public notice that they have a lien on all these assets. And when they, if they foreclose, that cuts off any claim that the purchaser of the assets from them would be liable for the debts of the seller, unless there is bad faith. Unless the sale is carried out in other than a commercially reasonable manner.

So, the argument here is and you, of course, will be arguing both sides of this proposition, that there were some unusual features to this sale, this purchase of the assets by Mr. Goade, that rendered it suspicious and gives rise to an inference that it was not carried out in good faith for the purpose of simply foreclosing and paying back the bank. What was really done was they devised for making sure that Mr. Goade could continue to operate the business the same as it had been before. This issue of successor liability is, as I say, another issue which you will have to resolve.

Now, in order to help you grasp these issues and deal with them, we've prepared a verdict form in the form of certain questions. And when you have answered these questions, you will have reached your verdict. In order to answer any question, you must all agree with the answer that you're giving.

establishes that SSI and DocuSystems were liable to the plaintiff, Vanguard, in the sum of two million dollars plus interest thereafter for infringing the patent before that date. You are not permitted to reconsider whether the patent was valid or whether the patent was infringed. You must assume on the basis of that judgment that, indeed, the patent had been infringed and it was valid. That is not the issue for you to decide. The issue of you to decide is whether any of these current defendants can be held liable to pay off that judgment or to pay damages for misrepresentation.

In order to hold REG responsible as a successor corporation, it must be established to your satisfaction by the fair weight of the evidence that there has been a continuity of ownership throughout these transactions. In other words, that whatever changes in ownership took place were simply cosmetic and did not actually amount to the establishment of a new business. You've heard the arguments on both sides of that. I'm not expressing any opinion one way or the other. I just want to make sure that you understand that any voluntary sale of assets to a company which is, in effect, simply a continuation of the previous owner's business, would render the purchaser corporation a successor and liable for the debts of the previous corporation.

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Regardless of that, if the sale to Mr. Goade of the assets or last transaction that you're concerned with. that sale of the assets was made by Heller Financial having a legitimate claim and having foreclosed its claim and complied with the provisions of the uniform commercial code in connection with the sale, then Mr. Goade would not be liable as a successor -- his corporation would not be liable as a The issue there is was the sale carried out in successor. compliance with the uniform commercial code, which means was -- among other things -- was it commercially reasonable? Conducted in a commercially reasonable fashion. And that includes such things as whether the bank selling the --Heller Financial caused bids to be solicited. Notice of the availability of the property, of the assets to be disseminated among people who might be interested in buying And finally, whether they acted reasonably in accepting the bid that they accepted. You've heard the arguments both ways on that and I won't make any further comment.

One other minor point, you get to question number, well, let's see, which is it? Question in section five. The question, did Mr. Goade sell his stock in StikStrip to DocuSystems with actual intent to hinder, delay or defraud Vanguard? One of the other lawyers, I think, inadvertently interpreted that question as applying to the sending of the letter on May 26th. This question relates to the purpose of

his selling his stock in the first place. And the issue is whether he sold his stock in StikStrip to Vanguard for the purpose of hindering, delaying or defrauding Vanguard.

Now, there are a great many exhibits that will be available to you. I'm sure that you will want to have with you the May 26, 1998 letter which plaintiffs are relying upon. You may wish to see some or all of the documents reflecting the sale transaction. The Exhibit 32, which has been referred to, the stock purchase or merger agreement. There was some reference to that, disclosing on page one that there were going to be liens created. I don't see any reference to liens on page one, but there may be some elsewhere in the document. And if you want to have it, you may have it sent out to you.

Any other exhibits that you want to see we can send out to you on request. I just want to make sure that you don't feel that because there are two feet worth documents piled up that you're going to have to go through every word of every one of those documents and spend the next six months reviewing papers.

The basic issue, as I'm sure you understand is, do you agree that matters occurred as Mr. Goade has told us. Or do you draw the inferences that the plaintiff and his witnesses have suggested. And that's the issue for you to decide and it's going to be left to your solemn decision.